THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

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The People's Press,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY L. Y. BLUM,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Miscellaneous.

THE MYSTERIOUS WATCH.

You have no faith in the supernatural? I have. You do not believe in necromancy, or astrology, or in the power of the evil eye? I do. The reason for this is, you are Americans, descended from English ancestors, while I have German blood in my veins, and inherit a reverence for what you sneer at. Were a disembodied spirit to arise at my bedside to night, I should question it, and own to being frightened, while you would throw a candlestick at its immaterial head, and insist to the last upon its being a burglar in disguise. Yet, mark me, in spite of yourself your hair would rise, and your blood curdle, and you would feel what you would not acknowledge for the world. Bah! if such things have no existence, what do our strange shiverings and shudderings mean? and why do we look about us with awe stricken eyes when we pass graveyards after dusk? You do not, you say. Are you sure of it? I have never seen a ghost, and I expect never to do so. I desire the spectacle. There must be an uncomfortable beating of the heart at such a sight. I doubt if many could retain both life and reason through such an ordeal as this.

I am a doctor. Years ago I was very poor and very young. I came from my own country with my diploma, and nothing else. I found that the great cities of the new world were full of doctors young and poor as I was. I left them and went westward. I settled in the State of Indiana. It was then one great forest, with clearings here and there for fields of corn and rude log houses. Any one led a hard life there and I doubt if it agreed to me, worst of all. Miles and miles of hard riding, through rain and mud, to see patients who could pay nothing; miles back again, to steal a few moments of repose before another announcement of some one being "very bad!" I was skin and bones in a twelvemonth, but that was nothing uncommon in that part of the world. The only wonder is, that I did not have what they called "fever 'n ager." I was the only person free from it for fifty square miles. However, I prospered, after a certain fashion, and in a year or two rose to a considerable local reputation. The place was growing, and my spirits began to revive.

It was about this time that I first saw my watch, to which all I have now to tell relates. A cold night in November had set in. I was at supper in my little home, and enjoying it as only a hungry and weary man can enjoy food. Don't ask what it was I had to eat that night, I remember. Of course, there was a preparation of corn, and a preparation of pork, and a preparation of whiskey; corn meal, pork and whiskey are the staple articles "out west." I was enjoying my supper, as I have said, and a loud knock at my door was not the most delightful sound which could have broken the silence. However, I said "come in!" with as good a grace as possible, and a stranger entered. He was a tall, broad shouldered man in the dress of a backwoodsman, and his large features wore a troubled expression. I saw at once that something serious had occurred.

"It's a bad night to trouble you to come so far, doctor," he said, looking at me from under his fur cap; "but there is a bad accident happened over at our clearin, and if you kin do anything for the poor chap, I'll be glad to see it done, more particularly as I helped to shoot him."

"He need not about him," said, with a start. "What do you mean?"

"We took him for a wild critter, that's browsin round, and favored my visit. or; not a purpose stronger. We think heaps of him. He sooner nor such a self."

I knew the man spoke the truth, and, taking my case of instruments under my cloak, followed him to the spot where his horse was tied. Mike meanwhile saddled my little darkey knew well enough what the arrival portended, and had made him ready. We were off in a few moments. few words were spoken as we rode long through the darkness. A slight drizzle had been worse about it, and the marvelous always had a charm for

I sat beside my patient until he sunk to sleep. He seemed to be doing well still, and I had no doubt but that the morning light would see him greatly better. But western hospitality would not permit of my departure at that late hour, and I was lodged in an upper chamber upon a bed as clean and simple as it was fragrant. I slept soundly. At midnight however, I was awakened by a groan that my patient was worse. He had awakened in mortal agony. Some inward injury, impossible to discover, had done its work. I said nothing of hope now, and the dying man looked at me with a ghastly smile.

"Take the watch," he said. "Watch it, and me; you will find me right."

These were the last words he uttered. He muttered incoherently after this, tossed his arms about, and struggled for his breath. At last he seemed to sink into a slumber. My hand was on his heart. I felt its beatings grow faint, fainter, fainter still. At last there was no motion. He was dead. I lifted the watch to my ear that had stopped also.

There were tears in the eyes of the rough men about me, and the woman wept as she might for one of her own kindred. I could do no good now, and I turned away, leaving the watch upon the coverlid, but one of the men came after me.

"I'm 'quired then, by doctor," I asked whether the injured man were young or old, and he answered—"rising forty;" and then, after a few words upon the badness of the road, we relapsed into silence.

At last a glimmering light told that we approached a dwelling, and with a short "we're thar, doctor," my companion sprang from his saddle and entered the door. I followed him. The room was feebly lit by flickering candles. About a bed in the centre were grouped four or 5 men and a woman, large and broad shouldered as any of her masculine companions. A child too, lay crying in its cradle, but no one seemed to notice him. They made way for my approach, and I saw a figure stretched upon the bed. It was that of a man with sinewy limbs and weather beaten face. His shirt was unbuttoned and the breast and sleeves were soaked with blood.

"Tain't of no use, doctor," he said, as I bent over him; "I'm a gone coon. Doctor's stuff ain't no account to me now."

I did not believe him. His face was not that of a dying man, and the wounds scarcely seemed dangerous. "These bullets are bad things to have in one's side," I said, "but men have lived through more than that. Cheer up!"

"I ain't down-hearted, doctor," answered the man, "I shan't leave no children, nor no wife to fret after me and suffer for want of my rifle. I never have been much afeared of death. But I can tell you, all you can do, 's no use. There's a sign that cannot be mistook."

The group about the bed glanced at each other, and the woman shook her head at me as though she would have said, "Never mind his words."

I did what I could for him. The bullets were extracted, the wounds bound up. He was weak, but not desperately so. He looked at him and smiled. "How now?" said I.

"Taint no use—the watch is stopping fast," he answered.

Then, for the first time, I noticed that beside him on the bed lay a great old fashioned silver watch, the case battered, the face discolored, and that it ticked with a strange dull sound, as though it were very old and feeble.

"The watch has been injured by the bullets, I suppose," said I, "besides all watches stop at times."

"Not this one, stranger," said the wounded man. "They've laughed about that watch a hundred times; now they'll find my story's true, I reckon. That watch and I will stop at the same minute."

The woman at the bedside shook her head again. "It's an old fancy o' yourn, Mike Barlow," she said; "you'll live to see the folly of it."

"So they talk," said the man. "Now listen, doctor. You've come for to see me and done all you could. I'll give you that watch. Its money valley arn't much, but it'll do you service. It was given to me by an old Frenchman out o' Canady, when he was layin' just as I am layin'. It had been his father's, and grandfather's, and his great grandfather's before that; and this is what he told me about it, and this is what you'll find to be truth. That watch will tick slow and steady, regular as the sun, as long as whoever it belongs to is well, and safe, and thriving. When there's danger coming, it begins to go fast, faster, and faster and faster, until it is pest, and so loud that you can hear it across the room as plain as if you held it in your hand. When death is coming that watch begins to stop. It goes slower and slower. Its voice grows hollow, and, when the breath leaves the body, there's no more sound to be heard, and all you can do won't make it go for a year. At the end of that time it will start all of a sudden, and after that time you can read your fate by it and know your death hour. It was so after old Pierre died. It will be so now. Keep the watch when I am gone, doctor."

I could not help looking with some interest at the battered time piece. A strange story had been woven about it, and the marvelous always had a charm for me.

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"I'm 'quired then, by doctor," he said, "that watch been so loud or rapid. All day long, all the next, and all the next, that warning continued. The strong pulse within the watch shook the table on which it rested when I drew it from my pocket, and made the garments on my bosom rise and fall when I replaced it. Were we threatened with illness? No, her cheek was blooming and my pulse was regular. What could it mean?

After four days I began to laugh at my own credulity, and even Ilma began to lose her faith in the monitor. About noon I left her, and went along to a little room where I kept my medical works and some rare books and curiosities. It was my purpose to study for a lecture which I was to deliver that evening. I seated myself at my desk and endeavored to read, but after a few moments I began to experience a singular faintness, and also a disagreeable odor. I recognized the smell in a moment. In one of the jars upon my shelves was a rare essence of great use in cases where a suspension of consciousness was necessary, but excessively dangerous save in skilful hands. Some one, (a servant probably) had been meddling with the jar, and removed the stopper and the room was full of the powerful odor. I must leave it if I would live. I staggered to the door put my hand upon the lock, when, horror of horrors, it remained immoveable—something had happened to the latch. I strove to call aloud, but my voice failed me. I clutched the table for support, but I lost my hold and fell heavily to the floor. I could see nothing all grew dark about me. Mechanically I placed my hand upon the watch within my bosom. It had stopped—and I remember nothing more.

AN INCIDENT ON THE CARS.

Chancing to pass near the scene of [illegible] Columbia a few days since, [illegible] scene between [illegible] and a well worn [illegible] to keep his seat, and [illegible] quash (!) with the [illegible] floor, sewer like [illegible] and was and marred by disease, [illegible] on his countenance. With the [illegible] ladies and gentlemen, [illegible] an Orangeburg [illegible] as the [illegible] train, as they go on to Branchville.

I mention no dates or names, for I am sure my young lady friend would deprecate newspaper notoriety, and I mention the facts simply to indicate to others the way to do good, and also to demonstrate that our women are still friends of the suffering, and ready to do all they can to sustain our country in these days of calamity and peril.—*Charleston Mercury.*

YOUTHFUL GOVERNORS.

The Fayetteville Observer says: It has been supposed that Gov. Vance was the youngest man that ever filled the office in this State. But this is a mistake. His kinsman and friend, Gov. Swain, was a few months younger, both being about 32, and probably the youngest Governors that any State has had. As the first was equal to all the duties of the office, as the public may feel well assured the second will be. Indeed the wonderful unanimity with which the people have called him to the office says plainly enough that they have no doubt upon that score.

There is another point of resemblance in the career of the two Buncombe Governors.—Gov. Swain was the candidate of his friends two years before his election, but declined because he lacked a month of being of the constitutional age. When time had removed that impediment he was brought forward and elected.—So Gov. Vance was the favorite of many as the candidate two years ago but he was not thirty at the time the Convention met to make the nomination, and so he was allowed to "tarry at Jericho till his beard be grown."

I remember that Gov. Swain signalized his entrance upon office (that of Judge or Governor, I forget which) by an act of rare and disinterested delicacy. He had been employed by the State as one of its counsel in the great land suit then pending in the Federal Court, and when his acceptance of office disqualified him from arguing the case, he returned to the State Treasury the remaining fee of $500 which he had received from it.

A WORD OF WARNING TO EXTORTIONERS.

If those who are sucking the life blood of the country, for the purpose of [illegible] any faith in the Bible, and regard for anything [illegible] cent money, let them ponder well the following passage from the Sacred Scriptures. It is to be found partly in the eighth and partly in the ninth chapters of the Prophecy of Amos, the subject being begun in one chapter and continued in the other. We invite Jews as well as Gentiles to give heed:

"Hear this, O ye that swallow up the needy, even to make the poor of the land to fail, saying: When will the new moon be gone, that we may sell corn? and the Sabbath, that we may set forth wheat, making the ephah small, and the shekel great, and falsifying the balances by deceit? that we may buy the poor for silver, and the needy for a pair of shoes, yea, and sell the refuse of the wheat? The Lord hath sworn, by the excellency of Jacob, surely I will never forget any of their works. And he said [illegible] I will slay the last of them with the sword, he that fleeth of them shall not flee away, and he that escapeth of them shall not be delivered. Though they dig into hell, thence shall my hand take them; though they climb up to Heaven, thence will I bring them down; and though they hide themselves in the top of Carmel, I will search and take them out thence, and though they be hid from my sight in the bottom of the sea, thence will I command the serpent and he shall bite them; and though they go into captivity before their enemies, thence will I command the sword, and it shall slay them; and I will set mine eyes upon them for evil and not for good.

Does this vivid and labored imagery mean anything? If so, what does it mean?—*Savannah Republican.*

STARTLING DEVELOPMENTS AT WASHINGTON.

A dispatch in the N. Y. Herald, dated Washington, 16th, says most extraordinary disclosures have been made there by letters and verbal communications from prominent politicians, showing that a vast conspiracy has been set on foot by the radicals of the Fremont faction to depose the present administration, and place Fremont at the head of a provisional government; in other words, to make him a military dictator. The dispatch adds:

One of these letters asserts that one feature of the conspiracy is the proposed meeting of Governors of the Northern States to request President Lincoln to resign, to enable them to carry out the [illegible]. The writer, in connection with Governor Andrew and Senator Wilson are at work, and they are probably at the bottom of the movement. From other well informed sources it is learned that the 50,000 independent volunteers proposed to be raised under the auspices of the New York Union Defence Committee were intended to be a nucleus for the organization of this Fremont conspiracy. It was the purpose of those engaged in this movement to have this force organized and armed by the Government, and placed under the independent command of their chosen leader, and then to call upon all sympathizers to unite with them in arms to overthrow the present administration and establish in its stead a military dictatorship, to carry out the peculiar policy they desire the government should execute. Failing in this, it is stated that secret organization has been inaugurated, the members of which are known by the name of Roundheads. It is intended that this organization shall number two hundred thousand men in arms who shall raise the standard of the conspirators and call General Fremont to the command. They expect to be joined by two thirds of the army of the Union now in the field, and that eventually one million of armed men will be gathered around their standard. This startling disclosure is vouched for by men of high repute in New York and other Northern States. It is the last card of those who have been attempting to [illegible] into the adoption of their own peculiar policy.

FROM SUFFOLK.

Advices from Suffolk as late as Saturday last state that the enemy have again been heavily reinforced, and [illegible] to be in constant dread of an attack from the Confederates. It is stated that they have moved a force of 1,500 to Chuckatuck, and also occupy Barbour's Cross Roads, in Island of Wight, a small force. They have altered the guage of the Norfolk & Petersburg Railroad, and have been running a train to Windsor, the first station this side of Suffolk.—*Dispatch.*

A Yankee says that the mountains stand "tired forever." We know however, that it is no uncommon thing for them to "slope."

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MORE CONFESSIONS.

From the Fayetteville Observer

We copy a column and [illegible] New York Times, [illegible] conversations of [illegible] with [illegible] Lincoln [illegible] and [illegible] Read the following:

"We copy a column and a half from the New York Times, containing very interesting intimations about Lincoln and his Cabinet. But we warn the President against doing anything, directly or indirectly, by neglect or by positive acts, to encourage the development of such a sentiment, or to stimulate in any degree the toleration of such a thought. We need not warn him of the necessity of crushing the growth of such treason and disloyalty in its beginning. But we may warn him that this cannot be done by the exercise of force, but only by the display of strength on the part of the Government. What the people want is a Government adequate to do its duty—a Government strong enough to meet any danger, however great—strong in will, strong in judgment, strong in resources, and strong in the confidence and respect of the people. President Lincoln's government is not strong in any of these respects.

"Upon one thing the country may rely: it is only such a Government that can maintain itself against this rebellion. Any other will be swept away by a revolution. We live, it must be remembered, in a day of revolution, when violence and force give the law to national action, and when strong, bold men will throw aside forms and usages, however sacred, which stand in the way of what they may regard as the welfare of the nation, and place power in hands that are strong, however they may be stained with the blackest and most damning guilt."

SHOCKING MURDER.

The quiet of this hitherto peaceful town was disturbed last Sunday evening about six o'clock by one of the boldest, if not the most shocking murders that it has ever been our lot to record. Perpetrated as it was in the very heart of our town and on one of the most principle streets, the diabolical deed was committed by the hands of Jos. servant of John Williams, Esq. of this town, on Mr. William M. Richardson, overseer on Mr. Salmon Emery and a police officer. It seems that the boy was assaulted by the murdered man, for what cause we are unable to say, while sitting down in a crowd of negroes, when Joe resisted with knife in hand, and inflicted a wound on the throat of the deceased from which he died in less than ten minutes. Several other gashes were inflicted on the person of the unfortunate man, but they were not dangerous. The affair has thrown great excitement in the place and hastily terminated his earthly career. The bloody deed accomplished Joe went home. His master hearing what had happened, immediately sought his arrest and confinement, which was quickly done and he now is safe in Caswell jail. The usual Coroner's inquest was held over the murdered man, and the verdict of the jury accorded with the above statement.

We embrace the occasion to again suggest the propriety of the authorities putting a stop to negroes assembling in churches or off the streets on the Sabbath day, and that they be at church. Negroes should not be allowed to lounge on the streets on Sundays, but should be required to keep within their master's inclosures just as they are required to do in all other towns.—*Milton Chronicle.*

PLAIN TALK.—It is evident that things are going wrong for Lincoln at the North. They talk freely of superceding him, and of course putting up a military despot in the next step. The N. Y. World indignantly assails the government for arresting and sending to Fort Lafayette [illegible] engaged in the "sabbath desecrating business," against which [illegible]

"Imprisoned without guilt or trial—such is the damning record which stands against this city and the orders of Secretary Stanton. The stones of the streets of a city of cravens should cry out at such scorn of her honor, her loyalty and her citizen's rights. Imprisoned without guilt, for as yet to be suspected is crime, arrested without warrant, incarcerated without trial. In what other terms than these do we phrase the high handed ordinances of despotism? Is there any other language for the deeds of tyrants? Yet the days go on. The Administration at Washington permits this monument of its shame to be reared higher—of dead civil rights and of throttled liberties."

Happiness is a cottage, not a palace, peace in riches, not in privacy, wealth in learning, not in ignorance, joy in positive life, but in

Printed by L. Y. BLUM.

THE INDIAN WAR.—DREADFUL ATROCITIES.

Lincoln has authorised the Governor of Minnesota to let the draft go by default, and attend to the Indians. The troops raising in that State are therefore to be sent to the frontier. The Manchester Record gives an account of the massacre at Lake Shetek. Seven of the survivers have reached that town, among them several women. The Record says:

Mrs. Eastlick thinks the Lake Shetek settlement was attacked by about ten Indians. Mr. Ireland was left on the prairie apparently mortally wounded. Mrs. Eastlick supposed to be dead; one of her children, a boy twelve years of age, was unharmed, with his brother, twelve months old, in his arms, and another brother, six years old, lying in the grass mortally wounded. Messrs. Everett and Hatch, themselves badly wounded, could render no assistance in saving these children, and they were left on the prairie at the mercy of the Indians or to die of starvation. Mr. Hurd had been killed, and his wife and children escaped, but in what direction is not known.

Mrs. Eastlick, while lying in the grass, wounded, was observed by a young Indian, who beat her severely with the butt of a gun over the head and back, and she was left by him as dead, though only insensible for the time being. After dark she crawled to the body of her husband, who had been shot in the fight, to see whether he was dead. She found his body cold, and supposing that her children were also killed, she started on foot to make her escape. She traveled during the night, and hid in the grass in the daytime. She continued thus for several days and nights, when, almost exhausted by hunger, she determined to find something to eat, even at the risk of being discovered and murdered by the Indians.

She crawled through the grass to a corn field, pulled an ear of corn, and had ate but two rows when she grew very sick, and was unable to eat the remainder. That night she stopped at a house, where she killed a chicken, and with her teeth pulled the raw meat from the breast. She was unable to eat any of it that night, but next day tore it in strips and dried them in the sun. She ate a little, and the remainder, with three ears of raw corn, supplied her with food till rescued. She met a mail carrier, who brought her to "Dutch Charley's" place, where she saw her two children and the remainder of the party. From that point they walked to Brown's, twenty five miles from New Ulm, from whence Mr. Ireland was sent ahead for more assistance.

Mrs. Eastlick's son, who we referred to above as having his little brother in his arms, found Mr. Ireland after the fight.—Mr. Ireland thought there was no prospect of escaping, and told the lad to remain with him and they would die together.—The little fellow refused, saying that his mother (whom he supposed dead,) had told him to carry his brother as far as he could, and he was determined to obey her. Mr. Ireland then instructed him as to the route and other matters, starting the little fellow on his lonely and tedious journey over a desolate region of ninety miles, and in momentary danger of being murdered by bloodthirsty savages.

This heroic little fellow traveled 16 miles the first day, on foot, and 60 in carrying his little brother in his arms and on his back the entire distance, and living on raw corn and such victuals as he could find at the deserted houses along the route.

Mr. Ireland was so much encouraged by the conduct of this little fellow that he also resolved to make an attempt to reach the nearest settlement. On the route he overtook Mrs. Eastlick and Mrs. Hurd and their children, and all succeeded in reaching New Ulm in safety, after a tedious journey of 10 days, during which they were compelled to hide in swamps to elude the Indians.

One of these ladies say that when she left Mrs. Everett's dead body was lying in the grass, her infant child was sleeping on her breast, and an older one standing by her side; and that soon after she heard the children crying, which was followed by reports of guns, and all was quiet. It is supposed that the Indians returned and murdered the children.

Several days ago a detachment of Dane's company, under Corp'l Woloben, was sent up to Big Cottonwood, a distance of eight or twelve miles from New Ulm. They found and buried nine bodies, all of which was very much decomposed. The first body was that of a man, shot while sitting behind a table eating. A couple of balls had entered his body, and killed him instantly, as he had fallen forward.

Next was a woman tomahawked, and lying on a wagon track, and upon which were several bundles of grain. At the side of a stack, close by, to which she had probably been pitching grain, was the body of a man apparently fallen from the stack. His head was cut off, and several holes noticed in his body.

In a field near by were the bodies of 2 men, apparently engaged at the time of their death in gathering wheat. The rack of a wagon was near them, as if thrown off and the team taken by the Indians. The head of one was severed from the body, and both were pierced by bullets. Judging from the clothing and shoes about this house, the family included other children, but no traces of them could be found.

EXEMPTION BILL AS PASSED BY THE SENATE.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That all persons who shall be held unfit for military service, by reason of bodily or mental incapacity or imbecility, under rules to be prescribed by the Secretary of War; the Vice President of the Confederate States; the officers judicial and executive, of the Confederate and State governments, except postmasters not nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate and assistants and clerks in any other post-office than the general postoffice; and such State officers as the several States may have declared by law to be liable to militia duty, or may hereafter be exempted by the several States; the members of both Houses of the Congress of the Confederate States, and their respective officers; all clerks in the offices of the Confederate and State Governments, allowed by law; all pilots and persons engaged in the merchant marine service and in actual service on river and railroad routes of transportation; the president, superintendent, conductors, treasurer, chief clerk, engineers, managers, station agents, section masters, two expert track hands to each section of eight miles, and mechanics in the active service and employment of railroad companies, not to embrace laborers, porters and messengers; the president, general superintendent and operators of telegraph companies, the local superintendent and operators of said companies, not to exceed four in number at any locality but that of the seat of government of the Confederate States; the president, superintendents, captains, engineers, chief clerks, and mechanics of all companies engaged thereon in river and canal navigation, and all captains of boats, and engineers therein employed; all foreman, pressmen, and journeymen printers actually employed in printing newspapers having at least five hundred *bona fide* subscribers; the public printer, and those employed to perform the public printing for the Confederate and State governments; every minister of religion authorized to preach according to the rules of his sect and in the regular discharge of ministerial duties; all persons who have been and now are, members of the society of Friends, and the associations of Dunkards; all physicians who now are and have been, in the actual practice of the profession for the last five years; all shoemakers, tanners, harness makers, saddlers, blacksmiths, wagon-makers, millers and wheelwrights skilled and actually employed at their regular vocation in said trades, whilst so actually employed; provided said persons shall make oath in writing that they are so skilled and actually employed at the time, as their regular vocation, in one of the above trades, which affidavit shall only be *prima facie* evidence of the facts therein stated; superintendents of public hospitals, lunatic asylums, and the regular nurses and attendants therein, and the teachers employed in the institutions for the deaf, dumb and blind; in each apothecary store now established and doing business, one apothecary in good standing, who is a practical apothecary; superintendents and operatives in wool and cotton factories who may be exempted by the Sec'y of War; all presidents and teachers of colleges, academies, schools and theological seminaries, who have been regularly engaged as such for two years preceding the passage of this act; all artizans, mechanics and employees in the establishments of the Government for the manufacture of arms, ordnance, ordnance stores and other munitions of war, who may be certified by the officer in charge thereof as necessary for such establishments; also, all artizans in the establishments of such persons as are or may be engaged under contract with the Government in furnishing arms, ordnance and other munitions of war; provided, that the chief of the ordnance bureau or some other ordnance officer authorized by him for the purpose, shall approve of the number of the operatives required in such establishments; all persons employed in the manufacture of arms, or ordnance of any kind by the several States; or by contractors to furnish the same to the several State governments, whom the Governor or Secretary of State thereof may certify to be necessary to the same; all persons engaged in the construction of ships, gunboats, engines, sails, articles necessary to the public defence, under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy; all superintendents, engineers, mechanics and miners, employed in the production and manufacture of salt, to the extent of twenty bushels per day, and of lead and iron, not to embrace laborers, messengers, wagoners and servants, unless employed at works conducted under the authority and by the officers or agents of a State; and one person either as owner or overseer on each plantation on which one white person is required to be kept by the laws and ordinances of any State, and on which there is no white male adult not liable to do military service; and such other persons as the President shall be satisfied on account of justise, equity, or necessity ought to be exempted, are hereby exempted from military service in the armies of the Confederate States: Provided, that the exemptions herein above enumerated shall only continue while the persons exempted are actually engaged in their respective pursuits or occupations: Provided further, that such members of the militia of any State as have been called out and mustered into the service of said State, by the executive thereof, employed and necessary to repel any actual invasion of said State, shall also be exempted: Provided, that whenever such invasion shall have been repelled or otherwise shall have ceased to exist, the exemption, hereby declared, shall expire.

2. That the act entitled "an act to exempt certain persons from the enrollment for service in the armies of the Confederate States," approved the 21st April, 1862, is hereby repealed.

THE NEW CONSCRIPTION ACT.

The following is a copy of the Conscription Act passed on Friday by both Houses of Congress.

An Act to amend an act, entitled, "An Act to provide further for the public defence"—approved 16th April, 1862.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the President be, and he is hereby authorized, to call out and place into the military service of the Confederate States, for three years, unless the war shall have been sooner ended, all white men who are residents of the Confederate States, between the ages of 35 and 45 years, at the time the call or calls may be made, and who are not at such time or times legally exempted from military service; or such parts thereof as, in his judgment, may be necessary to the public defence; such call or calls to be made under the provisions and according to the terms of the act to which this is an amendment; and such authority shall exist in the President, during the present war, as to all persons who now are, or may hereafter become, 18 years of age; and, when once enrolled, all persons between the ages of 18 and 45 years shall serve their full time; provided, that if the President, in calling out troops into the service of the Confederate States, shall first call for only a part of the persons, between the ages herein before stated, he shall call for those between the age of 35 and any other age less than 45; provided, that nothing herein contained shall be understood as repealing or modifying any part of the act to which this is amendatory, except as herein expressly stated; and provided further, that those called out under this act, and the act to which this is an amendment, shall be first and immediately ordered to fill to their maximum number the companies, battalions, squadrons and regiments from the respective States at the time the act to further provide for the public defence, approved 16th April, 1862, was passed; and the surplus, if any, shall be assigned to organizations formed from such State since the passage of that act, or placed in new organizations, to be officered by the State having such soldiers, according to the laws thereof, or disposed of as now provided by law; provided, that the President is authorized to suspend the execution of this, or the act to which this is an amendment, in any locality where he may find it impracticable to execute the same; and that in such localities, and during such suspension, the President is authorized to receive troops into the Confederate service under any of the acts passed by the Confederate Congress prior to the passage of the act to further provide for the public defence, approved 16th of April, 1862.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1862.

From the Army.

There has been no engagement since last Saturday a week at Shepherdstown.—There were rumors of a fight on Sunday following, but not confirmed.

For particulars of the Sharpsburg and Shepherdstown battles, see elsewhere in this issue.

Of the exact whereabouts of our Virginia army we have nothing authentic, but presume they are still on the Virginia side of the Potomac.

From private letters, we glean the following, of interest in this section.

List of killed and wounded in Co. K. (Atwood's) 48th Regt. N. C. T.

KILLED.—Tyre Crews, Jacob Wier, Joseph Teague.

WOUNDED.—Capt. Ben Atwood (wounded and captured,) Henry Burk (leg off,) Buck Venable, John Mendenhall, Thomas Tower, Nath. Brown, Haywood Brown, Andrew Fletcher, (feared mortally,) Augustine Croutch, Wm. Spach, Gilliam Porter, John Nading, (slightly,) Moses Romінger, (badly, and left on the field,) Martin Smith, John Yarboro, (slightly,) Egbert Hauser, and a number of others missing and wounded. Among the missing are Benton Sapp, E. D. Spach, John F. Boles, and I. B. Bodenhammer.

Since the foregoing, we also learn that Capt. P. Miller, commanding the 21st Regt., was killed, and Alfred Stephens (formerly an operative in Messrs. Fries' factory.) Sam'l C. James, was shot through the ear, the ball penetrating slightly the jaw.

The 21st Regt. now numbers only 150 men.

Both armies were, on the 22d, lying opposite to one another, on the banks of the Potomac,—the Yankees on the Maryland side, and the Confederates on the Virginia side.

CONGRESS.—The Conscript bill finally passed both Houses, and will be found in this paper. The Senate's Exemption bill is still under discussion in the House.—The clause exempting all persons exempted by the State Laws was stricken out, by 42 to 31.

In the Senate, the bill from the House increasing the pay of soldiers, was laid on the table; also the bill to organize a Supreme Court.

YELLOW FEVER IN WILMINGTON.—This disease is on the increase in Wilmington. On Saturday the 27th of September there were 29 cases, and on Sunday following 46. On Friday there were 13 deaths, on Saturday 15, and on Sunday last 30.

CAPT. MILLER.—The announcement of the death of Capt. Miller was received in this community with pain and regret. He was an efficient and popular officer, and had been in service from the commencement of the war, and was in command of the 21st Regiment, N. C. T., in the battle at Sharpsburg, when he was killed.

Capt. Miller was a native of this county, and was respected and esteemed by all who knew him.

COL. C. C. TEW, the enterprising proprietor of the Military Academy near Hillsborough, is supposed to have been killed in the battle of Sharpsburg, on the 17th of September. He was seen to fall from his horse, but as his body has not been recovered, hopes are entertained that he survived and is a prisoner.

A WARNING TO OTHERS.—We learn that a son of Mr. Jacob Charles had his right hand badly injured in a Sugar Mill, so that three or four of his fingers had to be amputated.

FROM THE ARMY IN NORTHERN VIRGINIA.—Our last advices from our army in Northern Virginia, and the reported movements of the enemy under McClellan, are of an important character, and such as to create the belief that a great battle is impending, if it has not already occurred.

LINCOLN'S PROCLAMATION.—We lay before our readers Lincoln's proclamation, declaring the slaves of rebel owners free after the first of January next. It seems to us this should satisfy every one of the real design of Lincoln and his party in prosecuting the war. That Lincoln has no constitutional right to interfere with slavery, even if the Southern States were still under the Government of the United States, is clear to every mind; much less has he any right to interfere with the peculiar institution of the Confederate States. Of course this proclamation will be regarded by the South as the idle wind, and what Lincoln accomplishes in this respect will be by force of arms and subjugation.

This proclamation will only have the tendency to unite the South more firmly, and bring out the conservative element of the North.

The result of the elections this month and next, in the Northern and Western States will test the strength of conservatism in those States.

CONSPIRACIES AGAINST LINCOLN.

The New York Herald of the 17th has a dispatch from Washington stating that most extraordinary disclosures had been made there verbally and by letters from prominent politicians, of a vast conspiracy of radicals of the Fremont faction to depose the present administration, and place Fremont at the head of a provisional government; in other words, to make him a military dictator. Gov. Andrew and Senator Wilson of Massachusetts are said to be at the bottom of the movement, and a meeting of Northern Governors to request Lincoln to resign is one of the steps proposed. The conspirators lately asked authority from the Secretary of War to raise 50,000 volunteers in New York, to be placed under Fremont, ostensibly for the war, but they were coldly refused by the Secretary. Failing in this, a secret organization known as "Roundheads" has been inaugurated; and when this shall number 200,000 men they are to call Fremont to their head, and then, with two-thirds of the present army, which they expect to join them, they will soon have a million of armed men.

How much foundation there may be for this story we cannot tell. It may be only an invention of Bennet to force the sale of a thousand or two extra Heralds. But its very publication shows that there is an uneasy and unsettled state of public mind at the North. Bennet is shrewd enough not to invent stories which lack plausibility. He says this one is "vouched for by men of high repute in New York and other Northern States, and is the last card of those who have been vainly attempting to drive the President into the adoption of their own peculiar policy.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

The N. Y. World closes an article on the Herald's statement with the following significant paragraph:—

"It is a hopeful sign of the times that the nation is awaking to its perils—that a strong united conservative opposition party is forming and gathering strength which will give peaceful channels to noble passions that might else break out in perilous and unsafe violence, and will constrain results to which it could not persuade—and that this denunciation of central imbecility and inefficiency at Washington is becoming so universal that President Lincoln and his cabinet cannot long refuse to hear and heed the general verdict—"Tried and found wanting."

LATEST NEWS.

IMPORTANT CAPTURES.

PORT HUDSON, VIA MOBILE, Sept. 30.—A gentleman who arrived to-day from New Orleans says that it was reported that the Confederate steamer, 290, off the mouth of the Mississippi river had captured an outward bound vessel, having as passengers Gen. Phelps and Commodore Porter. They were transferred to the the 290 and placed in confinement.

Private dispatches received in Washington, represent matters dull at McClellan's headquarters on the 24th. They also say Louisville is no longer threatened. Buell's advance had arrived *via* Salt river. General Bragg is concentrating at Bloomfield.

Late Chicago papers received say from upper Potomac our troops had made no forward movement, though active operations will not be long delayed.

Gen. Lee's headquarters are at Falling Waters.

The Rebels are concentrating at Winchester, which place is being fortified.

The loss at the battle of Antillian is officially stated at 9,220, while that of the enemy exceeds 10,000.

A special dispatch from Washington to the Chicago Times says the rumour that the draft is about to be made has foundation in fact, to the extent that the President has determined, in case the country does not at once rally under the policy enacted in his emancipation proclamation, that he will enforce the draft till our army reaches one million.

JUNCTION BETWEEN BRAGG AND SMITH—NAVIGATION OF OHIO RIVER STOPPED.

MURFREESBORO, TENN., Sept. 28.—Gen. Leman, from Bragg's army, reports that Bragg and Smith have formed a junction, and were within twenty miles of Louisville.

Marshall was at Rising Sun on Ohio river, twenty miles below Cincinnati and had stopped the navigation of Ohio river.

Buell was on Green River.

The fifty-third Kentucky Regiment had been mustered into the Confederate service.

The enemy's force at Louisville is said to be sixty thousand—new levies.

FROM CAVE CITY—CONFEDERATE GUERILLAS IN TENNESSEE.

MOBILE, Sept., 26.—A special dispatch to the Advertiser and Register, dated Knoxville Sept. 24, says that Maj. Gen. Jones to-day received a dispatch from Dechard, confirming the capture of five thousand prisoners at Mumfordsville, and eighteen hundred at Cave City. Brigade moving in direction of Louisville.

The force at Nashville is between four and five thousand. Our Guerillas are doing good work.

FURTHER OF THE BATTLE AT MUMFORDSVILLE—CAPTURE OF GREEN RIVER BRIDGE AND 3,500 PRISONERS.

CHATTANOOGA, Sept. 26.—The fight at Mumfordsville was brought on by Chalmer's Brigade, which was afterwards reinforced by Cheatham's Division. We lost two hundred and fifty killed and wounded. The enemy lost six hundred.

Col. Smith and the Lieut. Colonel of the 9th Mississippi were killed.

The Nashville Union, of the 23d, reports that Gen. Bragg had captured Green River Bridge, and thirty-five hundred prisoners on the 16th.

THE BATTLE OF SHEPHERDSTOWN.

RICHMOND, Sept. 25.—Later advices from Shepherdstown, says the Examiner, inform us of fine particulars of the battle of last Sunday not contained in our accounts yesterday. A gentleman who left the battle field late Sunday evening, and arrived here Tuesday night at twelve o'clock, reports that the Potomac, after the battle, was so filled with bodies that it seemed to him a man could have walked across them dry shod as on a bridge. The following extract from a letter to the Honorable A. R. Boteler, dated Winchester, Sept. 21st, is to the same effect: "The fight took place near your mill, (Boteler's) and was a second *Ball's Bluff* (Leesburg) *affair*. The enemy were literally cut to pieces. The river was filled with the dead, and with wounded attempting to escape."

The Lynchburg Republican of yesterday gives the following circumstantial account of the affair:

On Saturday morning, General Jackson, who still held the north bank of the Potomac near Shepherdstown, became aware that a heavy column, commanded by Burnside, had arrived on the opposite bank, and was preparing to attack him. General Jackson concealed his troops as well as possible, so as to show but a small force, leading the enemy to believe their capture would be an easy matter. A battery of four pieces was placed on a hill in close proximity to the river, but the artillerists were ordered to fire only one round, and then to abandon their guns. The ruse had the desired effect. Four brigades of the enemy rushed across the river, and towards the guns, when General Jackson precipitated his whole force upon them, as with the power of an avalanche. The enemy were literally mowed down, and their entire body nearly annihilated. Our informant states that the slaughter was the most terrific ever known, in so short a space of time. Many of the poor wretches endeavored to regain the south bank of the river, but were slain in the attempt, and we are assured that so great was the number of dead, the stream was almost dammed up by their bodies.

About fifteen hundred prisoners were taken, and of the whole force, estimated at ten thousand, not more, it is thought, than two thousand escaped.

Our own losses are represented to be very inconsiderable, but the extent was not precisely known. It was supposed, however, 250, killed, wounded and missing, is a large estimate.

NORTHERN ACCOUNT.

The N. Y. Herald's correspondent furnishes the following account of Jackson's slaughter of the yankees at Shepperdstown on the 20th:—

Yesterday morning Gen. Morrindale's brigade crossed the Sharpsburg ford and formed in line of battle near a bluff, about a quarter of a mile from the ford, and directly on the bank of the river. They had scarcely done this before the enemy emerged in overwhelming numbers from a piece of woods, a short distance ahead and commenced a galling fire of musketry. They then advanced in close column, and the Union troops were ordered not to fire, as it was our own men advancing. This order arose from the fact that the enemy's column was headed by a red hospital flag, and these in the front ranks had on the dress of the Union soldiers. It was supposed to be a party of our men who had previously gone over the river with a flag of truce for the purpose of bringing our wounded soldiers across, who had been made prisoners by the enemy; but when the rebels continued firing and advancing, it became evident that this was a heartless ruse, invented for the purpose of deceiving our men, and to enable them at the same time to get near enough to render their fire effective, without receiving that of our men. At last they were recognized, and, though the rebels numbered five to our one, the gallant fellows returned their fire and would have met the charge bravely (the enemy advancing for that purpose,) had not the regiment which composed the right wing of our little force become somewhat panic stricken. Even after their right was exposed an effort was made to recover it and meet the advancing foe, a regiment being ordered for that purpose; but before this could be accomplished the enemy had turned our right and opened a galling cross fire, doing terrible execution. The order to retreat was now given and in the greatest disorder and confusion our men started for the river, leaving their dead and wounded behind, and followed by the enemy, who shouted and yelled like demons, firing as they ran. They even followed our men into the river, bayonetting and shooting them, while those on the [illegible] continued firing as long as our men were in sight. All the troops who were on the Virginia side were ordered to return with as much speed as possible, as it was not known what force the enemy might have in the neighborhood. In the meantime several batteries had been placed in position on a commanding hill on the Maryland side, and to a short distance to the left of the bluff near which our force was attacked. Shot and shell rained among the enemy; but this did not deter him from following up his victory, for while a man remained in search of their fallen they continued to fire. Scores of the wounded and dying met a watery grave. A large number of our men were taken prisoners. It is feared that our shells did more harm among our own men than to the enemy, while covering the retreat of our men across the river. Fifteen were under the arch of an old mill. One of our shells burst in the arch, killing and wounding all but one.

FROM UTAH—MORE INDIAN MURDERS AND DEPREDATIONS.

SALT LAKE, September 10.—James Forbes, of Omaha just arrived here from Snake river, reports two trains attacked by Indians at Sublett's Cut Off, 300 miles north. Fifteen or twenty persons were killed, including women and children. He saw a number of bodies laying along the road. Four parties have arrived here within the last week, having to leave every thing behind. They were attacked daily by the Indians. One party of twelve that arrived had five wounded in a fight with a small body of Snakes, Shoshones and Bannocks, well armed with rifles and revolvers. They are bound to prevent emigrants from going into the Salmon river country.

THE BATTLE OF SHARPSBURG.

The Richmond Examiner gives the following account of this battle:

We have succeeded in obtaining, from the most reliable sources, the following details of the great battle of Wednesday:

On the afternoon of Tuesday, the 16th, the enemy opened a light artillery fire on our line. During the night, morning it was renewed more vigorously, and large masses of Federals who had crossed the Antietam above our position, assembled on our left. They advanced in three compact lines. The divisions of Generals McLaws, R. H. Anderson, A. P. Hill and Walker, who were expected to have joined Gen. Lee on the previous night, had not come up. General Jackson's and Ewell's divisions were thrown to the left of Generals Hill and Longstreet. The enemy advanced between the Antietam and the Sharpsburg and Hagerstown turnpike, and was met by Gen. D. H. Hill's and the left of Gen. Longstreet's divisions, where the conflict raged, extending to our entire left. The enemy was repulsed and held in check; but prior to the arrival of the divisions of McLaws, Anderson and Walker, who had been advanced to support the left wing and centre, as soon as they had crossed the Potomac on the morning of the 17th, that portion of our line was forced back by superior numbers. As soon however, as these forces could be brought into action, a severe conflict ensued. The enemy was driven back, our line was restored, and our position maintained during the rest of the day.

In the afternoon the enemy advanced on our right, where Gen. Jones's division was posted, and he handsomely maintained his position.—The brigade over the Antietam creek was guarded by General Toomb's brigade, which gallantly resisted the approach of the enemy; but their superior numbers enabling them to extend their left, they crossed below the bridge and forced our line back in some confusion. Just at this time, between 3 and 4 P. M.; General A. P. Hill, with five of his brigades, having reached the scene of action, drove the enemy immediately back from the position they had taken, and continued the contest until dark, restoring our right and maintaining our ground.

When the battle closed, after having raged furiously during the entire day, we retained possession of the field and the enemy retired to his former position. The conduct of many of our officers is reported by Gen. Lee to have exhibited the most conspicuous and brilliant courage. Our loss was considerable, and we have to deplore the fall of Generals Branch and Starke, who died as soldiers love to die, in defence of their country.

Generals R. H. Anderson, Lawton, Ripley, Armstead, Gregg and Wright, are reported to have been wounded, none of them dangerously. In addition to the above, we learn from persons who have arrived from the field, that on the following day Gen. Lee, who remained in possession of the field took measures to renew the engagement: but the enemy had disappeared from his front; and it is further reported that after the removal of his wounded and the burial of his dead, Gen. Lee determined to cross the Potomac, and established his Headquarters at or near Shepherdstown.

The Enquirer in another article says:

We quoted in our last from a Northern paper of date the 18th inst. Papers of a previous date have been received which state that Gen. Reno was killed on Sunday evening, in the battle near Boonsboro, or South Mountain as the Yankees call it. He was shot dead while issuing orders, about 7 P. M.

Gen. Miles who was struck by a shell, just as he had ordered the white flag to be raised at Harper's Ferry, on Monday morning, had his leg immediately amputated, and died that night.

Gen McClellan has been again disgracing himself by false dispatches. He is a mighty hero according to his own story, but the falsehoods are worthy his Chickahominy fame. The fight at South Mountain on Sunday he telegraphs as "a glorious victory!" and he quotes Gen. Hooker as authority for saying that Gen. Lee admitted he "had been shockingly whipped." And as if Gen. Hooker was not enough, he quotes rumor, as stating that our loss is absurd. We had hardly that number engaged. Surely McClellan is the last man who can be excused for resorting to rumor.—His most trustworthy dispatches are themselves as reckless as military orders; what must his rumors be! One of the enemy's letter writers says:

I estimate that ten thousand will cover the list of our casualties. I think that the enemy's loss in killed and wounded will not exceed our own. Altogether we captured two thousand prisoners.

As there seems to be considerable confusion, even in some of our own papers, as to the times and places of the late battles, we will state them. At Harper's Ferry, on Sunday evening and Monday morning; on the Blue Ridge or South mountain passes near Boonsboro' on Sunday; and at Sharpsburg on Wednesday.

After the battle near Boonsborough closed, General Lee, as we have heretofore stated, withdrew his forces the same night to Sharpsburg. On Monday McClellan slowly followed. There was no fighting that day, and none the next, except a [illegible] and harmless cannonade in the afternoon. Wednesday was the day of the great fight, which Heaven shall sight. The next morning the enemy had retired, abandoning to us the battle field.

RICHMOND, Sept. 28.

Northern dates received here to the 25th, state that Lincoln has issued his proclamation declaring that all persons discouraging enlistments, shall be subjected to martial law and be tried by Court Martial without benefit of the writ of habeas corpus.

Lincoln was serenaded on Sandy night, and made a speech declaring that he had issued his emancipation proclamation after very full deliberation and under a heavy and solemn sense of the responsibility.

Dispatches from Louisville say, that the city is now entrenched with Buell has arrived there and seven brigades of his army were coming up to the city from Salt River. The federals have re-occupied Mumfordsville. No later news from the army of the Potomac. Matters there are very dull.

A Convention of the Governors of sixteen States, held in Altoona, Pa, requested the proposition to remove McClellan. They finally decided to approve of Lincoln's proclamation and urge a more vigorous prosecution of the war.

In New York, Monday, exchange was 130 gold 110, and rising.

WHAT ARE OUR LADIES DOING?—Are they at work making socks and gloves and flannel shirts and other things for the protection of our gallant soldiers from the inclement winter which will soon be upon them? We fear, not, for we see no such lots of their contributions as we had pleasure in publishing last winter.—Let them bestir themselves, for there will be greater need in a month than now, and of their generous efforts.

GEN. LEE'S BRILLIANT CAMPAIGN—WHAT HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED.

We find the following in the Richmond Enquirer of yesterday:

Military operations are not conducted on hap-hazard chance; nor do generals march armies about "like roaring lions, seeking whom they may devour;" but accomplish their purposes, having certain and well defined objects. Gen. Lee did not march out of Richmond towards the sources of the Chickahominy seeking an enemy; but knowing the position of his enemy, he performed those celebrated manœuvres by a previously arranged plan; nor did he move his army to Piedmont, Va., without first determining what would be his course upon reaching the theatre of war. So also as to his march into Maryland—that too, had an object and purpose, being different from what the enemy supposed, as well as what our people believed.

It was not a step towards invading Pennsylvania, nor yet was it made only to raise Maryland. The real objects were the capture of the Yankee force at Harper's Ferry, and the drawing of McClellan out of Washington, and incidentally the rousing of Maryland. While his proclamation to the people of Maryland deceived his enemy and manifested to the world the difference between the Confederate manner of conducting the war and that of our enemies, it completely disguised his principal object.

His march to Frederick and his proclamation assembled at Washington brigades and regiments which could have been sent via Chambersburg and Hagerstown to the relief of Harper's Ferry. Had Gen. Lee marched directly on Harper's Ferry, his design would have been understood and prevented by the immediate evacuation of the place and retreat into Pennsylvania, or directly to Washington. In military operations the most circuitous route may be the shortest way to accomplish an object; and as the final purpose of every campaign is most carefully concealed, appearances are made deceptive, and the people at home, as well as the enemy, are both deceived. Now that the capture of Harper's Ferry and the battle of Sharpsburg reveal the object of the movement into Maryland, every one must admire the strategic talents of our distinguished general, and his wonderful power of combination becomes more apparent as we contemplate the skillful manner in which he delayed McClellan's army, destined to relieve Harper's Ferry, and postponed the engagement in general battle until the besieging force from Harper's Ferry could come up. Having captured Harper's Ferry, the campaign closed.

He then turns on McClellan, and fights the battle of Sharpsburg—a battle in which he had nothing to lo se, but everything to gain; and in which the enemy had nothing to gain, but everything to lose. If General Lee had been defeated at Sharpsburg nothing would have been determined by the battle, because by crossing into Virginia, he was approaching his base of operations and drawing the enemy further and further from theirs. McClellan discovered Gen. Lee's designs to prevent its execution. Harper's Ferry, with its garrison, armament, arms, and stores, all fell into our hands. A glorious termination of a splendid campaign.

The first campaign for the relief of Richmond terminated at Malvern Hill. When McClellan retreated towards Berkeley, Gen. Lee did not follow and attempt the annihilation of the federal army, because it could not have been accomplished without a corresponding loss to our own army, which might have so weakened it that the second campaign for the relief of Richmond—that in Piedmont, Virginia—could not have been immediately undertaken. And, again, when the campaign against Pope culminated in the splendid victories of Manassas, Gen. Lee did not pursue the shattered army to Washington, because the remnants of the two Federal armies were not to be despised behind fortifications. But our distinguished General projected the movement into Maryland as a cover to his march against Harper's Ferry, and for the purpose of drawing McClellan out of Washington. He has entirely succeeded.—Harper's Ferry has fallen, and McClellan, enticed sixty five miles from Washington, has been defeated. Such glorious triumphs should teach our people the utmost reliance on Gen. Lee, and make them easy when they do not understand his movements.

FROM THE NORTH.

DESTRUCTIVE FLOOD IN PHILADELPHIA—LOSS OF LIFE—RUIN OF DWELLINGS AND BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS.

The Philadelphia papers of Saturday, give full particulars of the destructive flood that swept over a portion of that city on Friday morning. Two wards were almost literally submerged. The Cohocksink creek overflowed its banks, and flooded above a thousand houses. The Press says:

Houses were thrown down, trees, lampposts, fire plugs, fences, pavements, wagons and valuable property of every description, swept away by the irresistible current. Large masses of lumber, about ten feet high and twenty feet long, were carried for squares. The water in some places was nearly nine feet deep. The passenger cars on the Second and Third streets, Fifth and Sixth streets, and Fourth and Eighth streets railroads were compelled to discontinue their trips.

In some cases the passengers were obliged to stand on the seats of the cars to prevent their getting wet, because of the mass of water which coursed its way through the cars. Boats and rafts were used in transporting the frightened inmates from the flooded buildings to places of safety. In some instances the police officers were obliged to swim for their lives to get out of the way of the moving mass of furniture and lumber coursing its way rapidly towards them, while over and anon the cry for help arose from the bubbling waters. Large numbers of persons suffered hair breadth escapes from drowning, and being crushed by falling buildings. The flood was unexpected as its consequences proved disastrous.

The origin of the flood may be traced to a vast body of water accumulated west of the Lamb Tavern road, in the 21st ward, and the usual channel being obstructed by the lodging of large quantities of lumber in the aperture of a bridge on the Lamb Tavern road, the water soon carried away the opposing obstacle and rushing past the remaining abutments of the bridge, precipitated itself with overwhelming force through the low country lying west of the Norristown railroad. So great was the force of the immense volume of water thus pushing itself forward that, in what seemed to be only a few minutes, it had crossed the bridge at Broad street, above Turner's lane, and apparently increasing in velocity, carried away a portion of the embankment immediately west of the Norristown railroad. Dashing under the bridge at that point, and spreading over the intervening space, it poured forth an irresistable current through the streets and by ways of the 17th and 18th wards, spending its remaining force along the Delaware front.

The average height of the water in some streets was about five feet and its extreme height in many places along its devastating course was nine feet. In many cases the ground floors of dwellings were covered to the depth of two or three feet, and when the water had subsided, a bed of slimy mud was left behind, in which the lower extremities of everything, animate or inanimate, were totally invisible.

LOSS OF LIFE.

The Inquirer has the following:

The tenements Nos. 1,530, 1,532 and 1,534, N. Sixth street, were occupied respectively by Geo. Weldman, Peter Wolfe, and Christine Scholler.

They were three stories in height, the and one (1,534) being exposed to the torrent which rushed down from the northeast. When the water had entered the cellar, and commenced to accumulate upon the floor, two persons were watching its progress. These were Kate Scholler, fifty years of age, and Christine Scholler, her daughter. The last named urged her mother to go to the house of a neighbor, but without success. She then departed alone.—Soon after the building fell with a terrible crash. At a late hour workmen were seeking for the body of the old woman.

The house adjoining, No. 1,532, crumbled into ruins at the same moment. Three children were on the lower floor, having just been left by their mother, who had gone to secure board for them at a neighbor's. Their names were Mary, Wilhelmine, and Frederica Wolf, and their ages respectively seven, ten, and 12 years. Their death must have been almost instantaneous, although strange to say, the bodies of two of them presented not the slightest discoloration or bruise. The head of the 3rd was crushed by a falling door, and her arms broken. The corpses were conveyed to the residence of George Hinger, No. 1,507 Sixth street, and placed upon a bed in the front room. The appearance of the bodies was singularly natural, and death seemed only like a sweet sleep which had overtaken the children in their past time. The mother was almost insane with grief.

The Inquirer estimates the damage at $200,000. The Press sets it down at a million of dollars.

The Bulletin says:

It is estimated that not less than two hundred buildings have been more or less damaged. Some are totally destroyed, while others that are still standing will have to be taken down. The damage to furniture and goods is very great, as hundreds of houses had water from a few inches to several feet in depth upon their first floors. A majority of the dwellings that were desolated were occupied by poor working people, and the loss falls very heavily upon them.

The flood soon subsided in the city, leaving behind it a bed of soft mud, which spread over the streets and mingled with the melancholy wreck of houses and furniture. The loss to the city in damaged pavements, culverts, bridges, lamps, and other public property, will be immense.

The loss of life thus far known was confined to five children—two drowned and three killed by the fall of houses. Many people were hurt.

NEW YORK DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The ticket which this body nominated last week is thus classified: For Governor, Horatio Seymour, Soft Shell and Conservative; Lieutenant-Governor, David R. Floyd Jones, Soft Shell; for Canal Commissioner, William J. Skinner, Soft Shell and war Democrat; for Inspector of State Prisons, Gaylord J. Clark, Hard Shell; for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, Frederick A. Tallmadge, old Whig, Mozart, Conservative and anti-war. The Convention adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Democracy of New York, waiving the expression of their views upon questions not rendered imperative by the imperiled condition of their country, hereby declare:

First—That they will continue to render the Government their sincere and united support in the use of all legitimate means to suppress the rebellion and to restore the Union as it was and maintain the Constitution as it is, believing that that sacred instrument, founded in wisdom by our fathers, clothes the constituted authorities with full power to accomplish such purpose.

Second—That by the following resolution, unanimously passed by Congress in July, 1861, the Government was pledged to the policy inculcated therein, which cannot be departed from without violation of public faith, viz:

"Resolved, That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the Southern States, now in arms against the Constitutional Government, and in arms around the capital; that in this national emergency, Congress, banishing all feeling of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; that this war is not waged, on their part, in any spirit of oppression or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights of established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the *supremacy* of the Constitution and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired, and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease."

Third—That we, having confidence in the loyalty of the citizens of New York, reiterate the sentiments heretofore expressed by the Democratic party—that the illegal and unconstitutional arrests and imprisonment of citizens of this State are without the justification of necessity, and we denounce such arrests as a usurpation and a crime, and that the freedom of the press, equally protected by the Constitution, ought to be maintained.

Fourth—That we are willing to act in the coming election with any class of loyal citizens who agree with us in the principles herein expressed; that we hereby invite the co-operation of all citizens in giving the most emphatic expression to these principles by supporting the ticket nominated by the Convention.

We continue our extracts from late Northern papers. State politics seem to run high in New York, notwithstanding the war. A strong effort seems to be making by the Democrats to get possession of the State. The New York World, heretofore strict Republican, is leaning towards Seymour (Dem.) for Governor. The Tribune is chiefly occupied in decrying the World's patriotism, and the Herald is floundering about as usual—one day high and dry on the Republican sand; and the next sporting in Democratic waters;

THE COMING STATE ELECTION IN NEW YORK.

The New York Herald says the coming elections in that State for Governor and other officers will be vastly important, and "the struggle will be marked with extreme violence." It adds:

The Democrats have united their discordant elements upon a conservative basis, and have selected as candidate for Governor, Horatio Seymour.—The Republicans have not yet made their nomination, or announced the principles on which the campaign is to be conducted on their part. But it is understood that the conservative element in the party—including Mr. Seward and Thurlow Weed—has been defeated and crushed, and that the radicals will "rule the roost." Their journals in this city are coming out in very remarkable articles, shaping the issue, and laboring hard to bring the whole party over to their sanguinary and revolutionary views.

The Tribune of yesterday, for example, presents the bloody programme of extermination of the white race of the South, as did Thaddeus Stevens, a short time ago, in the House of Representatives. The organ of the Jacobins scoffs at "humanity" as sickly sentimentality, and denounces every attempt to restore peace on the basis of the Constitution.—To do battle for that instead of exterminating slavery and slaveholders, would be a game not worth the candle; for "fighting for the Union," according to Greeley, is only "fighting for a pretty sentiment," and is mere "poetry." It would never "repay us for all the dark days which have crowded upon us since the fall of Fort Sumter." It would not atone for the "roll of our killed, wounded, and missing," and it would bring no consolation to "the widows and orphans of the North." Just as if it would be any atonement for the loss of the Northern dead to add more Northern dead to the list, and as if the widows and orphans of the North would be consoled with the idea that thousands of others at the North were to be bereaved like themselves.

Such is a specimen of the rabid, bloodthirsty spirit which the radicals are seeking to infuse into this war—a spirit which would prolong the conflict for twenty years and desolate the whole country.—These developments foreshadow their platform and their determination to nominate a man for Governor as insatiable for blood as themselves. It is stated that they consider Fremont a man of their stamp, and that he is to be the candidate of their choice. The present Governor, Mr. Morgan, is spoken of; but it is evident that he has little chance. It is more than probable that Fremont is to be their man. If the radical leaders should succeed in completely abolitionizing the Republican party and nominating General Fremont, a singular state of things would be presented to the people. Two parties would then be in the field, both bitterly hostile to the Administration, but the Radicals more bitter than the Democrats. Their beautiful programme is universal emancipation, the arming of the slaves, servile insurrection, massacre of the white race, and turning the whole South into "a waste and howling wilderness;" and if the Administration will not follow their leading they will seek to overthrow it by revolution, and carry out this ferocious and vindictive policy by a dictatorship. Upon such a principles will they appeal to the people, and already they are preparing to stir up the worst passions of human nature in advance. It remains to be seen what success will attend their efforts, especially after the heavy blow they have received by the great victory of Gen. McClellan.

THE DRAFT BEGUN IN CONNECTICUT.

The draft in Connecticut, which was postponed from the third to the sixth instant, is now in progress in that State. It began on Wednesday in many of the towns. Other towns made up their quotas. In consequence of misunderstandings and objections to the character of the enrollment, there were disorderly proceedings in some places.

In Middletown, where the draft was made on Wednesday, the sum of $1,000 was offered for a substitute, and not taken. Among the drafted men was a Selectman. He therefore assisted in drafting himself. In Middletown, Milford, Cheshire, Hamden, Bethany, Clinton, North Haven, and elsewhere, drafts were completed. Many wealthy citizens were among those who drew "prizes."

On Wednesday and Thursday four hundred and fifteen men were drafted at Hartford. The City Hall was filled by an anxious crowd of persons.—Punctually at 9 o'clock, Captain Stillman made his appearance at the head of the Board of Selectmen, accompanied by clerks with books, and boys with boxes. A large platform at the end of the hall was used for the purpose of holding the selectmen, reporters, policemen, and tables upon which the tin boxes were placed. In these boxes were placed some 3,100 slips of card, each having a number printed on it from number one up. These numbers Mr. Stillman proceeded to say had been carefully examined by the Board of Selectmen. Mr. Euson being over age, no members of his family being liable to be drafted, and otherwise disinterested, was chosen to draw the numbers from the box. The enrollment lists upon which the names of those liable to draft was arranged alphabetically, and numbered from No. 1 up, were in charge of Mr. Marsh, clerk for the selectmen.—Mr. Euson was blindfolded and the draft proceeded.

East Hartford, on Wednesday morning, wanted nine men to fill her quota. The citizens took hold of the matter in earnest, and before night the full quota was raised and a draft avoided. Wethersfield, also, by persistent effort, and a liberal supply of cash, completed her quota. Rocky Hill also raised her full quota of men.

At Bridgeport, Waterbury, Meriden, and a number of places, there was no draft, as the quotas had been filled by volunteers. At Fairfield there was some disturbance by drunken persons, and a company of soldiers was dispatched on a special train from New Haven, but before it arrived order was restored by the local authorities. The draft generally proceeded quietly, though the utmost interest was everywhere manifested.

THE JACOBIN CLUB OF NEW YORK.

The Albany (N. Y.) Argus says that the plea to organize a military force in New York independent of the Federal Government has not died out, but is still secretly progressing. It says:

Whether the Jacobin Club, established in New York, under the name of the "National War Committee," has been induced to attempt the raising of an army of fifty thousand men outside the authority of the Government, only by the scent of the enormous profits of contracts on which some of the shoddy members of that committee have fattened in the past, or whether the usurpation has a deeper significance, and is designed as a threat against the constituted authorities who refuse to adopt the programme of the Abolitionists in the conduct of the war, it is equally dangerous, revolutionary, and unjustifiable. Fortunately, the exposure of the doings of the committee has in a measure deprived it of its power for evil; and the open withdrawal of the loyal citizens, who, under a misapprehension as to its designs, became associated with it, brands its disloyal and unworthy character publicly upon its front.

When the committee was first formed August Belmont & Co. contributed one thousand dollars to its funds. Last week that firm addressed a letter to the committee, requiring that the money thus subscribed should be expended for the objects intended to be promoted by the donors—that is to say, the encouragement of enlistments under the recent call of the Government, or returned to them. The committee, through their chairman, Mayor Opdyke, thereupon returned Messrs. Belmont & Co. the full amount of their gift, thus admitting that the objects and designs of the committee were not to encourage enlistments under the President's call. In addition to this, Messrs. Morris Ketchum, George S. Coe, and other citizens of approved loyalty and patriotism, have peremptorily refused the longer use of their names to the committee. The money returned to Messrs. Belmont & Co., we should add, was divided by them between the Corcoran Brigade and the Irish Legion, now recruiting in the city of New York.

The Jacobin Club is not, however, idle, although exposed and denounced. Its agents are busily engaged in gathering up secretly the names of all who are willing to enroll themselves in the army of 50,000 men, to be placed under the command of Fremont. It is a repetition of the Wide Awake clubs of 1860, with this difference, that the Jacobin force will be supplied with arms, which they would not probably have the courage to use.

There is every reason to fear that this bold usurpation is of wider extent than has been supposed. The secret, sneaking committee, who made charges against the Gordons in Massachusetts, and who devoted their time to prying into the business of their neighbors, is part and parcel of the scheme.

In every city and county of this State, there is good reason to believe, similar secret bodies are in existence, with the object of systematically organising a force that may be used, if the necessity should arise, to coerce the Administration into the abolition policy, if not to usurp the power of the Government.

The people should be on their guard against this contemplated treason. If the Government fears or neglects to suppress it with a strong hand, other means should be taken to prevent it from growing into threatening proportions.

INTERESTING INCIDENTS.

The army correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* gives the following interesting incidents of the late battle at Manassas:

While the lines were moving forward, the First Virginia Regiment a mere handful of veterans, who have been in every fight since the war commenced, and most of them the best young men of Richmond—came directly upon a battery of four pieces, which was obstinately holding its ground and pouring its deadly volleys into our ranks. Shot and shell hailed furiously into the little band, but it was no time to stop then, and dashing on with a wild cheer, reached the summit of the hill where the pieces were planted. Their commander Col. F. G. Skinner, a brave, impetuous old gentleman, was some twenty paces in advance, and, seeing the Federals standing boldly to their guns, rose in his stirrups, turned to his regiment and, shouting "Forward, the old first—follow me," spurred his horse up to the very muzzles of the battery. One of the cannoniers was in the act of pulling the lanyard of a gun. Him he cut down with his sabre. Another, attempting to take the place of his comrade, was likewise dispatched, by the now bloody steel of the Colonel, and the rest turned to fly. At this instant one of the retreating Federals halted, took deliberate aim, and shot away a portion of the Virginian's ear, while a second sent a bullet through his body. Hardly had the flash of the two muskets disappeared, however, before the yankees paid the forfeit of their temerity with their lives, one of them being killed by Sergt. Major Jones, of the First. "Forward, boys; always forward; don't mind me," cried the wounded Colonel, and there he fell among the trophies of his prowess. I am glad to say that, though seriously, and at one time thought to be mortally hurt, the gallant soldier is now believed to be out of all danger.

Brig. Gen. Roger A. Pryor during the day had the misfortune to be taken a prisoner, but the corresponding good fortune to effect his escape. He had started off on foot to call up 2 or 3 regiments for reinforcements, and on his return found his command moved from the position in which he had left it. Thinking it had gone ahead, he, too, went on, and on, and on, wondering all the time where his men were until he suddenly encountered two Yankee soldiers sitting at the foot of a hay rick. His uniform being covered by a Mexican poncho, they did not observe that he was not one of their own men, nor was their any mark visible upon his person to indicate that he was an officer.—They accordingly familiarly inquired how everything was going on in front. He replied very well; and in the conversation which ensued learned that he was a mile and a half within the Federal lines. They asked him numerous questions, under some of which he began to quake and grow uneasy, fearing his inability, good lawyer though he is, to cope successfully with a cross examination of such a dangerous character. He accordingly began to look about him to discover some means of escape.—There was apparently none. He observed standing near him, however, the two muskets of the men, one of them with a bayonet and the latter without.

The colloquy had not proceeded much further before one of them looking at him keenly, asked him to what regiment, brigade, and division he belonged to, and as Pryor hesitated and stammered out his reply, the Yankee sprang to his feet and exclaimed, "you are a d—d rebel, and my prisoner." In an instant the General, who is a powerful man and active as a squirrel, seized the gun with the bayonet, and before his antagonist could turn, ran him through the body twice. The other now jumped to his feet, apparently as if to escape, but he also received from Pryor a lunge that left him helpless on the field. Throwing down the musket, the General moved rapidly away in the direction from which he came, and after dodging Federal stragglers for an hour or two, had the satisfaction of finally regaining his command.

Anxious to know the fate of the two men whom he had so summarily disposed of, he sent one of his aids the next day to examine the hospitals in that neighborhood, and ascertain, if possible, whether any men were present wounded with a bayonet. The aid returned with the information that he had found 1 so injured. Whereupon Pryor mounted his horse and went in person to see him. The man was asleep when he entered the hospital, but the Surgeon awoke him, and the General asked if he recognized him? "Yes, sir, I do," was the reply. "You are the man who struck me." The wounded man was not less surprised when he learned that the author of his misery was the redoubtable Roger A. Pryor.

LINCOLN'S PROCLAMATION.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES—A PROCLAMATION.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22, 1862.—I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, and Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy thereof, do hereby proclaim and declare that hereafter, as heretofore, the war will be prosecuted for the object of practically restoring the constitutional relation between the United States and the people thereof in which States that relation is, or may be, suspended or disturbed; that it is my purpose, upon the next meeting of Congress, to again recommend the adoption of a practical measure tendering pecuniary aid to the free acceptance or rejection of all the slave States so called, the people whereof may not then be in rebellion against the United States, and which States may then have voluntarily adopted or thereafter may voluntarily adopt the immediate or gradual abolishment of slavery within their respective limits; and that the efforts to colonize persons of African descent, with their consent upon the continent, or elsewhere, with the previously obtained consent of the governments existing there, will be continued; that *on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty three, all persons held as slaves within any State, or any designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be thence forward and forever free*; and the executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom; that the executive will, on the first day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States and parts of States, if any, in which the people thereof respectively shall then be in rebellion against the United States; and the fact that any State, or the people thereof, shall on that day be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States by members chosen thereto at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such State shall have participated, shall in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State and the people thereof have not been in rebellion against the United States.

And I do hereby enjoin upon and order all persons engaged in the military and naval service of the United States to observe obey and enforce within their respective spheres of service the act and sections above recited.

And the Executive will in due time recommend that all citizens of the United States who shall have remained loyal thereto throughout the rebellion shall (upon the restoration of the constitutional relation between the United States and their respective States and people, if the relation shall have been suspended or disturbed) be compensated for all losses by acts of the United States, including the loss of slaves.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the U. S. to be affixed.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Done at the city of Washington, this 22 day of September, in the year of our Lord 1862, and of the independence of the U. S. the eighty-seventh.

By the President:

WM. H. SEWARD,
Secr'y of State.

New Advertisements.

For Rent or Sale!

ANY person desiring to rent or purchase a valuable HOUSE AND LOT, situated in this place, and adjoining the premises of T. J. Boner, Esq., can obtain rent or purchase, upon reasonable terms, by applying to the subscriber at the earliest possible convenience.

Also ONE BEDSTEAD and several other articles of household furniture offered for sale.

M. E. PHILLIPS.

Salem, Oct. 2, 23tf.

Administrator's Sale.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to me by the County Court of Forsyth, at September Term, 1862, on the estate of Capt. Jesse W. Atwood, dec'd, I will proceed to sell at his late residence, on Thursday the 16th of October next, to the highest bidder, on a credit of Six Months, the following property of said deceased, to wit: All the *Household and Kitchen Furniture*, a good lot of *Farming Utensils*, *one Horse*, one *Superior Gold Watch*, a very good selection of *Useful Books*, a *Two Horse Wagon and Harness*, one *Four Horse Wagon*, one *Buggy and Harness*, and many other articles.

C. L. BANNER, Adm.

Sept. 27th, 1862. 22—3w.

Valuable Land AND NEGROES FOR SALE.

THE undersigned, executors of the last will and testament of George Walls, deceased, will sell at public auction, at his late residence in Forsyth County, about 4 miles North of Winston, **on the 17th of October next**, the tract of land on which he resided at his death, containing about 145 ACRES, about 100 of which is WOODLAND, and on which there is an excellent Meadow,—a good Dwelling and other houses,—also TWO NEGROES—a quantity of BRANDY, several stacks of fine HAY, one COLT and other articles too numerous to mention.

A credit of six months will be given and bond and approved security will be required from the purchaser. SAMUEL WALLS, } Ex'rs.
CHARLES TEAGUE. }

Sept. 16, 1862. 21-ts

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm heretofore existing under the name of LAUGENOUR & STOLTZ is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The undersigned having contracted for all claims due said firm and undertaken to wind up all the business, hereby requests all persons indebted to come forward and settle; and all persons having claims to come forward and present them immediately. L. C. LAUGENOUR.

Lewisville, N. C., Sept. 10th, 1862. 20-5w-dd

CASTOR OIL for sale at the SALEM DRUG STORE.

WANTED 50 CORDS OF OAK. Apply at this Office.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., Oct. 1st, 1862.

Mrs. Eliza Bolds,	Mrs. Reb'a A. Jones.
Franklin Cooper,	Eliza S. Long,
John Campbell,	E. H. McClanahan
James Coofer	Isaac Morris,
Richard Ferguson,	Miss Jos. Newkirk,
Martin Hensdale,	Mrs. E. A. Palmer,
M. T. Baptinstall, 3	R. B. Smith,
Franklin Halin,	M. Spragins,
Mrs. Jane Haley,	Mrs. E. Teague,
Caleb Idol,	Major Tim. H. Williams.
Miss Annie Johnson.	

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised. Postage on advertised letters two cents each.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.

Salem, N. C., October 1st, 1862.

A PROCLAMATION

By Z. B. VANCE, *Governor of N. Carolina.*

WHEREAS, information has reached me that certain persons, unmindful of the calls of patriotism, and forgetful of the duties of good citizens, are using their influence to prevent obedience to the law of Congress known as the Conscript Law, and that others are attempting to organize an open resistence to its execution; and whereas, such conduct being not only in direct violation of law, but also detrimental, in the highest degree, to the cause of our country, it becomes my sacred duty to prevent and repress the same by all the means in my power.

Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of North Carolina, do issue this my proclamation, warning all such persons to desist from such unpatriotic and criminal conduct, earnestly hoping that all who are disinclined to defend their homes themselves, either by reason or age, infirmity or cowardice, will cease to dissuade those who are willing; and notifying all persons positively contemplating an armed resistance to the law, if there really be any such misguided and evil-disposed persons in our midst, that they will commit the crime of treason, according to the Constitution, and must not expect to escape its penalties. Whilst thousands upon thousands of our best and bravest have cheerfully obeyed the law, and by their patriotic valor have driven the enemy back to the Potomac, it would be an intolerable outrage upon them to permit others to evade the law, or worse still, resist it by open violence. Let no one, therefore, be deceived, the law will be enforced; and I appeal to all loyal and patriotic citizens to sustain those who are charged with its execution.

Given under my hand and attested by the Great Seal of the State. Done at the city of Raleigh, the 11th day of September, 1862.

ZEBULON B. VANCE.

By the Governor:

R. H. BATTLE, Jr., Private Secretary.

☞ All papers in the State please copy.

State of North Carolina,

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1862.

David C. Perrell and others vs Philip Perrell and others. } Petition to sell slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants in this case, Philip Perrell and Franklin Phillips and wife Polly, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks in the People's Press, a newspaper published in Salem, N. C., for the aforesaid defendants to be and appear at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Davidson, at the Court-house in Lexington, on the second Monday of November next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, otherwise the prayer of the petitioners will be granted and an order of sale made to sell the slaves according to law.

Witness, J. K. Perryman, Clerk of said Court, at Office, in Lexington, the second Monday of August, A. D. 1862.

J. K. PERRYMAN, Clerk.

20-6w-pr.adv. $5

OLD SCHOOL BOOKS WANTED.

THE subscriber will pay a liberal price for any of the following second hand books:

Robbins' Outlines of History, Smith's Grammar, Mitchell's Geography and Atlas, Ollendorf's French Grammar, Davies' Arithmetic, Davenport's U. S. History, Guy's Astronomy, Murray's Exercises, &c.

Even if the books are somewhat injured, bring them to the office of

ROBERT DeSCHWEINITZ.

Salem, August 1st, 1862.

LOST.

ON the morning of the 12th inst., between Mr. Shepperd's and Salem, a small leather pocket book, containing $8 00 in bills. The finder will confer a special favor by leaving the book and contents at this office, and learn further particulars.

FLOUR, BACON, LARD, HARD-SOAP, and FLAX-SEED WANTED, and the highest market price paid by

E. A. VOGLER,

Salem, N. C., Aug. 14, 1862.

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, A.D. 1861.

A. S. Voss, Adm. of Wm. Voss, dec'd vs. Thomas Voss. } Attachment Levied on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Thomas Voss is not a resident of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the People's Press, published in the town of Salem, for said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the County of Forsyth, at the Court-house in Winston, on the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, and then and there to replevy and plead, or judgment will be taken pro confesso.

Witness, JOHN BLACKBURN, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Winston, the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday of September, 1861.

JOHN BLACKBURN, C. S. C.

June 20 1862. 6w-pr.adv.-$5

PARISH & WADDILL,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,

MAIN STREET, DANVILLE, VA.,

Keep constantly on hand a large assortment of

FANCY ARTICLES, SOAPS,

PERFUMERY, &c.,

C. PARISH. 19y4,3m. M. WADDILL

To Gas Consumers.

IN consequence of the great advance upon all articles used in the manufacture of gas, we cannot furnish it after the 1st of October, for less than Ten Dollars per thousand feet, and may not be able to furnish it at all.

F. & H. FRIES.

Sept. 10, 1862. 20-3w

HARD SOAP.

I WILL pay a very liberal price in cash for any quantity of Hard Soap delivered to me in the next twenty or thirty days.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem N. C., Aug. 20, 1862. 17-2w

$100 REWARD!

STOLEN from the subscriber's stable near Lewisville, Forsyth county, N. C., on the night of the 11th instant., a small red heavy-built bay horse, with black legs, mane and tail. No particular marks recollected, except some white saddle-marks. Said horse is 11 or 12 years old, his gait a short pace and trot.

A person was seen lurking about in the neighborhood, supposed to be the thief, and answers the following description: about 21 or 22 years old, fair complexion, blue eyes, good countenance, light brown hair, stoutly built, and about 5 feet 8 inches high. He wore a brownish frock coat, black pants, new boots, black silk neck-tie, a gray flannel shirt, and a gray hat. He carried a red carpet bag made out of a fire-place rug, with the fringe on, and tied with strings, and the handles made of coach-maker's braid.

A reward of $75 will be given for the arrest, confinement and conviction of the thief; and $25 for the safe delivery of the horse.

JAMES S. PLEDGER.

Lewisville, Forsyth Co., July 18, 1862. [12.4t

Wheat Wanted!

3,000 BUSHELS of Wheat wanted by the subscriber, (for home consumption, and not for speculation,) for which the highest market price will be paid. J. N. BLUM.

Salem Mill, July 4, 1862. 10-tf.

General Hospital, No. 24, (LATE MOORE HOSPITAL,)

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 28. 1862.

HAVING received many letters from wounded North Carolina soldiers, who were discharged from this hospital, asking an extension of leave of absence, I think it proper to state, that patients, after leaving the hospital on furlough, pass entirely from its jurisdiction, and that it is the duty of the soldier at the expiration of the time for which leave of absence was granted, to report to the Captain of his company, either in person or by a Surgeon's certificate. The latter should be given on oath before a Magistrate.

O. F. MANSON.
Surgeon in charge.

August 28, 1862.

☞ N. C. papers will please copy and forward account to this Hospital.

NOTICE.

FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS!—We have called on you several times, and many who owe us have not come and closed up their accounts. We have been very indulgent, and have favored many (as is known) and we hope you will now come up, as honest men ought to do, and give us your notes with security. All we wish, is our honest dues. If it is preferred, we will take Corn, Wheat, Beeswax, &c.

E. L. HEGE.

Salem April 28th, 1862 52-3m-pd

NOTICE.--All parties who have been pur chasing Guns for the Confederate States by authority from Maj. W. S. Ashe, will cease their purchases on and after the 1st of September next, and as soon as possible thereafter, will send their accounts to the undersigned at Wilmington, N.C.

All arms in their possession will be boxed and directed to me at this place—notifying me of their shipment and sending R. R. Receipt for the same-taking care to put their names on the outside of the box. All orders on Maj. Ashe or myself must be presented for payment. L. H. DeROSSET. Ord. A'gt C. S. A.

☞ Papers in the State will copy twice and send bill for this and the other advertisement to me immediately.

August, 1862. 18:2w.

VIALS WANTED!

THE CASH will be paid for any quantity of clean, sound VIALS delivered at the Salem Drug Store.

July 1, 1862. A. T. ZEVELY.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., Aug. 15th, 1862.

George W. Barrow,	Wm. H. Robards, Jr.
Miss Sarah A Creuse,	Eli S. Robinson,
Jesse Davis,	William H. Robards,
Mrs. Ellen B. Fowler,	Miss Lucy Scovindike
Caleb D. Hill,	Mrs. Rebecca Shelton
Joseph Kittle,	care of Dr. Dalton,
Miss Virginia B. Kennedy,	Miss Phebe Smith,
George Miller,	Jacob Watson.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised. Postage on advertised letters two cents each.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.

Salem, N. C., August 15th, 1862.

SCHOOL COMMITTEEMEN, 1862

DIST.	COMMITTEEMEN.
1.	N Thornburg, P W Raper, William Idol.
2	J H Harmon, Allen Watson, J A Young.
3	Stephen Hester, John Lowry, A Dwiggins.
4	Sheppard Preston, Joel Fulton, F J Faln.
5	Smith Linville, W J Pegram, David Linville.
6	Wm Gibbins, Pinkney Stafford, Jno. Shields
7	John Hasten, Henry Sapp, Levi Matthews.
8	Israel Robinson G W Wilson, J W Shelton.
9	C B Ogburn S F Dean, J R Jones.
10	John F Clayton, Tyre Carter and Rob't Moir.
11	Alex. Martin Amos Stuart E J Hine.
12	A G Thomas, Jacob Sink, Benjamin Spach.
13	Henry Clinard, Henry Reed, J M Charles.
14	John L Steward, J W Hester, W U Lomax.
15	A H Cristman, W W Phillips, H D Swaim.
16	A M Kinnamen, H Albertson, A Nicholson
17	J P Crews, John Beeson, David Robinson.
18	Rob't Marshall, Willis Marshall W Hampton
19	J E Matthews, F M Marshall, Michael Reed.
20	J M Stafford, Sam'l Laugenour, W L Swaim
21	Jesse Mock, A F Spach, W W Thornton.
22	George Burke, Andrew Burke, Wm Ebert
23	R Gray, H A Holder, A J Stafford.
24	Alex Bevil, Peter Fetter, G H Renegar.
25	Chas Miller, Robert Walker, James Ogburn.
26	Tandy Marshall, Wm McMillan, M J Crews.
27	J Guthrie, E Perril, Edward Marshall.
28	John Boyer, Solomon Vogler, John Harper.
29	John Miller, James Crews, Lewis Thomas.
30	Thomas Spaugh, Nath. Ketner, E W Griffith.
31	C H Hauser, D B Butner, N T Fetter.
32	William Flynt, Wm. Shouse, Sam'l Styers.
33	Allen Flynt, Israel Moser, Wm F Clayton
34	Alex Ridings, John Blackburn, Thos Craft.
35	John L. Conrad. Nath. Pfaff, Jesse Conrad.
36	Josiah Leinbach, Wm. Leinbach, E P Pfaff.
37	T C Johnson, Beverly Jones, B Hendricks,
38	A P Styers, John Null, H G Andersen.
39	Henry Hart, Wiley Hauser, Wm Griffith.
40	Wm B Stype, J H. Pledger, L C Laugenour,
41	Wm. Goslin, Philip Mock, H R Lehman.
42	E Doub, Thos Poindexter, Thomas Long.
43	Benton Brinkley, Wm. Spainhower, I Sides.
44	W Payne, Samuel Kinnamon, Henry Long.
45	Wm B Doub, E L Strupe, Wm Spainhower.
46	R Leinbach, H Beckle, James Crim.
47	T F Keehln, J L Fulkerson, George Swink.
48	James L. Crews, J H Moser, N F Sullivan.
49	Wm A Bolijack, B A Carmichael, G A Banner.
50	John Grubbs, D Baily, Henry Fogle.
51	Isaac Morris, Wm Campbell, Wm H Swaim.
52	Jesse Mock, A. Sink, (the other from Davidson.)

☞ Committeemen will please call at the office of the Western Sentinel and get the blanks upon which they are required by law to make the return of the number of children in their respective district. W. ALSPAUGH, C. B. S. C. S.

april 25—52-4t

PUBLICATIONS OF THE GENERAL TRACT AGENCY.

No.	Title	Pages
No. 1.	A Voice from Heaven,	4 pages
" 2.	Don't Put It Off,	4 "
" 3.	Self-Dedication to God,	4 "
" 4.	Private Devotion,	4 "
" 5.	The All-Sufficiency of Christ,	4 "
" 6.	The Act of Faith,	4 "
" 7.	Motives to Early Piety,	4 "
" 8.	The Sentinel,	4 "
" 9.	Come to Jesus, by N. Hall,	32 "
" 10.	Casting Our Burden on the Lord, by Rev. Joseph M. Atkinson,	8 "
" 11.	Are You Prepared?	4 "
" 12.	Prepare to Meet Thy God,	4 "
" 13.	An Appeal to the Young, by Rev. Jas. McGready,	4 "
" 14.	Come and Rest, by Rev. J. C. Ryle,	4 "
" 15.	The Soldier,	8 "
" 16.	Your Soul—Is It Safe?	16 "
" 17.	The New Year,	4 "
" 18.	A Mother's Parting Words to her Soldier Boy,	8 "
" 19.	The Great Gathering,	4 "
" 20.	Lovest Thou Me?	4 "
" 21.	Individual Effort,	8 "
" 22.	The French Soldier,	4 "
" 23.	Call to Prayer, by Rev. J. C. Ryle,	16 "
" 24.	Christ in You, by Rev. C. F. Deems, D. D.,	8 "
" 25.	Christ's Gracious Invitation,	8 "
" 26.	Are You Ready?	4 "
" 27.	The Life Preserver,	4 "
" 28.	The Precious Blood of Christ, or How a Soldier was Saved,	4 "
" 29.	"My Spirit Shall Not Always Strive," by Rev. J. H. Fowles, of S. C.,	4 "
" 30.	Why Will Ye Die? by Rev. A. M. Poindexter, D. D., of Va.,	8 "
" 31.	The Improvident Traveler, by Rev. W. J. Hodge, D. D.,	4 "
" 32.	Don't Swear, by Rev. J. B. Jeter, D. D.,	8 "
" 33.	Soldiers, Conquer Your Great Enemy, by Prof. W. H. Owen,	4 "
" 34.	Where are the Christians in the Army, by a Lady of N. C.,	4 "
" 35.	"Who will Show us Any Good," by Rev. W. J. Hoge, D. D.,	4 "
" 36.	What wilt thou that I should do unto thee," by Rev. W. J. Hoge, D. D.,	4 "
	"Hymns for the Camp,"	128 "

Since June 1st, 1861, we have published of the above tracts over five millions of pages, over half of which we have given away, mostly to the soldiers, and the other we sold at about the cost of getting them out, 1,500 pages for One Dollar; Come to Jesus, Call to Prayer, Your Soul—Is it Safe, 3 cents each, which is as cheap as we heretofore got them from the North. Hymns for the Camp, 12 and 15 cts. a copy.

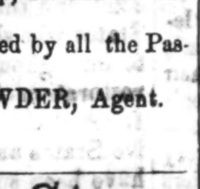
Each publication is approved by all the Pastors of this city.

W. J. W. CROWDER, Agent.

Raleigh, N. C.

Salem Drug Store.

LOOK OUT FOR THE GOLDEN MORTAR!



THE subscriber having removed into his splendid new store room, would respectfully invite the public to give him a call.

His stock consists of all kinds of MEDICINES commonly used in this part of the country, besides a fine assortment of PERFUMERY, Hair Brushes, Hat Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Shoe Brushes, Paint Brushes, Whitewash Brushes, &c. Alspice, Pepper, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Paints and Varnishes, and many other articles, which can be bought cheap for cash at the Salem Drug Store. A. T. ZEVELY.

March, 1860. 60-tf.

Barrels Wanted

R. L. PATTERSON will pay 55 cents each for every good Flour Barrel delivered at his mill.

Salem, Jan. 2d, 1862.

SALEM MUSEUM.

THE Young Men's Missionary Society have recently been collecting a variety of

NEW CURIOSITIES,

consisting of NATIVE BIRDS, prepared and mounted in a most lifelike manner by several members of the society; also a BOMB, said to have been shot at and passed over the Forsyth Volunteers at the Battle of Manassas, and to have been thrown a distance of three miles. All who desire to see them can do so by applying to Mr. JAMES M. FISHER or Mr. J. C. HALL.

ADMITTANCE 25 CENTS.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 30. 1861.

Reynold's Fine-Cut.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR TOBACCO. For sale at the SALEM DRUG STORE

PAINTS,

PAINTS! PAINTS!!

Lemon Chrome Yellow,
Chrome Green, Eng. Venitian Red,
Yellow Ochre, Spanish Brown,
Red Lead, Indian Red,
Lamp Black, Litherage,
Raw and Burnt Umber,
Terra di Sienna, Drop Black,
Chinese Vermillion

Paints Ground in Oil.

Dark Richmond Green,
Prussian Blue,
Lemon Chrome Yellow,
Pure Raw Sienna,
Pure Raw Umber,
Pure Burnt Umber,
Lamp Black,
Terra di Sienna,

For sale at the DRUG STOER.

Salem October 4th, 1861

Varnishes Varnishes!

THE largest lot and best quality of Varnish ever brought the market, consisting of
No. 1 COACH BODY,
No. 1 EXTRA COPAL,
No. 1. EXTRA FLOWING, DAMAR, JAPAN
BLACK JAPAN FOR IRON, &c.,
All of which are offered for sale, wholesale or retail, at a lower figure than can be had anywhere else in the country, at the Salem Drug Store.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS FOR 1862.

☞ We now make one more appeal to our friends to assist us in extending the circulation of the Press. We ought to have at least 2000 regular subscribers in this Congressional District alone, which would encourage us to renewed exertions in our labors.

We have thus far endeavored to make the Press interesting and useful, and hope our labors have not been altogether in vain. In a pecuniary point of view, the Press has not realized us much. We have hoped on, but do not feel disposed to live on mere hope much longer.

The Press will, as heretofore, be devoted to Politics, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, the Markets and General Intelligence.

☞ Particular attention will be paid to the *News Department*, and no pains will be spared to render the Press a welcome visitor to the *Family Circle*. Carefully selected Moral, Instructive and Amusing Tales, will occasionally adorn our columns.

The Press will continue to be an advocate of sound conservative principles, and an economical administration of the government. And as a faithful sentinel on the political watch-tower, we will sound the alarm when danger threatens the liberties of the people,—we will "cry aloud and spare not."

TERMS.—Two Dollars a year, payable in advance. ☞ Six copies will be mailed to one post office for $10. Ten copies for $15. Fifteen copies for $20. Twenty copies for $25.

All payments invariably in advance.

L. V. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., May, 1862.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the offices to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled the bills and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the newspapers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

6. The Courts have also repeatly decided that a postmaster who neglects to perform his duty of giving reasonable notice, as required by the Post Office Department, of the neglect of a person to take from the office newspapers addressed to him, renders the Postmaster liable to the publishers for the subscription price.

Salem Printing Office

THE

JOB DEPARTMENT

OF this well known establishment has been rendered more complete than ever by the addition of

NEW PRINTING MATERIALS;

and we are now prepared to execute

LETTER PRESS PRINTING

of every description, in a superior style, at short notice and upon the most reasonable terms.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received in this department of our business, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same. L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

March, 1861.

Blanks! Blanks! Blanks! AT THE PRESS OFFICE

The following BLANKS are constantly on hand and for sale at this Office:

Warrants,	Letters Testamentary,
Delivery Bonds,	Administ'r's Bonds,
Ca Sas,	Sheriff's Bail Bonds,
Ca Sa Bonds,	Attachments,
Ca Sa Affidavits,	Apprentice Indent.,
Garnishments,	Appearance Bonds,
Writs,	Notes of Hand,
Subpoenas,	Land Deeds,
Witness Tickets,	Sheriff's Deeds,
Juror Tickets,	Fi. Fa.
Declarations of Ejectment,	Ven Ex.
Marriage License.	&c., &c. &c

Orders promptly filled, and Blanks not on hand, printed to order.

SOUTHERN PILE OINTMENT.

FOR the cure of piles and kindred affections This invaluable remedy is recommended to the public as a good article, and by following the directions accompanying each box, relief is insured after a few applications, while the use of one box seldom fails to cure.

Manufactured and sold at the SALEM DRUG STORE.

Also sold by B. C. DOUTHIT & SON, Clemmonsville, and WM. H. RODWELL, Yadkinville, North Carolina. 49-tf

RICHMOND TYPE FOUNDRY

The only Type Manufactory on Southern Soil SOUTH OF BALTIMORE!!

THE Proprietors of the above Foundry have also united with it a complete

Printer's Furnishing Warehouse,

Having on hand, or furnishing to order, every article requisite for a Printing Office,

From a Bodkin TO A Ten-Cylinder Press.

WE CAN and WILL manufacture in Richmond as good an article, and at the same specimen prices, as any Foundry North. We respectfully solicit the patronage of the South.

HENRY L. PELOUSE & CO.

We refer to every Printer in this city. We also desire every Newspaper in the South to copy this advertisement for one month, sending us one copy of their paper, and receive their pay for such advertisement upon purchasing five times the amount of their bill from us,

H. L. P. & CO. Richmond, Va.

Sept. 20.—22-m.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, March 24, 1862.

ALL PURE SALTPETRE delivered at the Ordnance Depot at Raleigh, (within the next six months) will be paid for at the rate of sixty cents a pound. All that is impure will be received and paid for at the same rate for the pure Saltpetre it may contain. All communications on this subject should be addressed to Captain A. W. Lawrence, Ordnance Department, Raleigh, N. C.

JAMES MARTIN, Adjutant General.

March 24th, 1862.

Census of North Carolina, 18

COUNTIES.	WHITE	FREE COL.	SLAVES.	TOTAL.
Alamance	7,986	421	3445	11863
Alexander	5,392	19	611	6022
Anson	6,562	151	6951	13664
Alleghany	3,357	27	206	3590
Ashe	7,423	142	391	7956
Beaufort	8,172	729	5878	14779
Bertie	5,846	279	8186	14311
Bladen	6,383	435	5327	11995
Brunswick	4,515	260	3631	8406
Buncombe	10,923	100	1193	12634
Burke	6,647	219	2371	9237
Cabarrus	7,402	104	3040	10546
Caldwell	6,297	114	1088	7499
Camden	2,940	276	2127	5343
Carteret	6,064	152	1969	8185
Caswell	6,581	279	9355	15215
Catawba	9,038	28	1664	10306
Chatham	12,585	504	6246	17105
Cherokee	8,609	38	519	9166
Chowan	2,978	151	3713	6842
Cleveland	10,108	109	2131	12348
Columbus	5,779	355	2463	8597
Craven	8,795	1288	6190	16273
Cumberland	9,561	978	5830	16369
Currituck	4,671	221	2524	7416
Davidson	13,378	147	3076	16601
Davie	6,001	101	2392	8494
Duplin	8,236	374	7116	15786
Edgecombe	6,880	388	10108	17376
Forsyth	10,716	211	1764	12691
Franklin	6,490	551	7079	14110
Gaston	7,002	102	2199	9310
Gates	4,180	352	3902	8444
Granville	11,189	1121	11086	23396
Greene	2,826	159	3947	7925
Guilford	15,738	693	3625	20056
Halifax	6,542	2459	10340	19431
Harnett	5,351	104	2584	8039
Haywood	5,488		313	5801
Henderson	8,981	85	1382	10448
Hertford	3,948	1111	4445	9504
Hyde	4,682	259	2793	7734
Iredell	11,141	29	4177	15347
Jackson	5,241	6	281	5528
Johnston	10,548	193	4916	15657
Jones	2,210	107	3413	5730
Lenoir	4,903	177	3131	10211
Lincoln	6,000	80	2115	8195
Macon	5,370	115	519	6004
Madison	5,698	2	213	5908
Martin	5,435	451	4303	10189
McDowell	5,542	213	1305	7120
Mecklenburg	10,543	390	6541	17374
Montgomery	5,781	45	1823	7649
Moore	8,725	184	2518	11[illegible]
Nash	6,319	688	4681	11[illegible]
New Hanover	10,617	766	16332	21715
Northampton	6,912	656	68[illegible]8	13376
Onslow	5,198	159	3499	8856
Orange	11,318	522	5108	16949
Pasquotank	4,473	1481	2983	8940
Perquimans	3,287	392	3569	7248
Person	5,798	318	5196	11221
Pitt	7,480	127	8473	16080
Polk	3,317	106	620	4043
Randolph	14,768	380	2645	16793
Richmond	5,211	345	5453	11009
Robeson	8,584	1450	5416	14490
Rockingham	10,021	407	6318	16746
Rowan	10,522	135	3929	14586
Rutherford	9,060	122	2391	11573
Sampson	9,106	489	7028	16623
Stanly	6,590	42	1169	7801
Stokes	7,847	86	2469	10492
Surry	8,943	184	1246	10379
Tyrrell	3,203	143	1597	4943
Union	8,903	53	5246	11202
Wake	16,470	1424	10733	28627
Warren	4,923	405	10401	15726
Washington	3,596	295	2465	6357
Watauga	4,771	82	104	4957
Wayne	8,721	734	5451	14906
Wilkes	13,280	261	1208	14749
Wilson	5,914	280	3496	9750
Yadkin	9,110	168	1433	10711
Yancey	8,229	64	362	8655
	631,489	30,097	331,081	992,667

RATES OF POSTAGE IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Single letters not exceeding half an ounce for any distance under 500 miles, . . . 10 cts.
For any distance over 500 miles, ... 10 cts.
An additional single rate for each additional half ounce or less.
Drop letters, ... 2 cts.
Advertised letters. . . . . 2 cts.

Packages containing other than written or printed matter—money packages are included in this class—are rated by weight, and are to be charged double letter postage.

For any distance under 500 miles, 10 cents for each half ounce or less.

For any distance over 500 miles, 20 cents for each half ounce or less.

In all cases to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes.

On newspapers sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers from the office of publication, and not exceeding three ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.

Weekly paper 10 cts. per quarter,
Semi-Weekly paper 20 cts. per quarter.
Tri-Weekly paper, 30 cts. per quarter.
Papers published six times a week, 60 cents.
Daily 70 cents per quarter.

On Periodicals sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers, from the office of publication and not exceeding 1½ ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.

Monthly 2 cents per quarter, or 1 cent for each number.

Semi-monthly 6 cents per quarter, or 4 cent for each number.

An additional cent each number for every additional ounce or less beyond the first 1½ ounces.

Bi-Monthly or Quarterly 2 cent an ounce.

On Trancient Printed Matter.

Every other newspaper, pamphlet, periodical &c., not exceeding 3 oz. in weight, 2 cts. for any distance, 2 cts. additional for each additional ounce or less beyond three ounces.

Franking privilges are confined to the Postmaster General, his Chief Clerk, Auditory of Treasury for the Post Office Department, and Deputy Postmaster, and in all cases strictly confined to "official business."

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."

THE "SOUTHERN MONTHLY:"

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THE PERIODS OF THE SECESSION OF THE DIFFERENT STATES.

The States that have gone out of the old Union seceded in the following order:

States.	Date of Sec'sion.	Vote of Con.
S. Carolina,	Dec. 20, '60	Unanimous.
Mississippi,	Jan. 9, '61	84 to 39
Alabama,	Jan. 11, '61	61 to 39
Florida,	Jan. 11, '61	62 to 29
Georgia,	Jan. 19, '61	202 to 87
Louisiana,	Jan. 26, '61	113 to 19
Texas,	Feb. 1, '61	166 to 7
Virginia,*	Apr. 17, '61	
Arkansas.	May 6, '61	69 to 1
N. Carolina,	May 20, '61	Unanimous.
Tennessee,†		

*Ratified by a vote of the people, May 23, 1861, majority 94,750.

†Adopted in the Legislature by a vote in the Senate, 20 to 4; in the House, 46 to 21; to be referred to the people for ratification.

These States have ratified the Constitution of the Confederate States by the following vote:

States.	Date of Rat'tion.	Vote of Con.
Alabama,	March 13 '61	87 to 5
Georgia,	March 16 '61	96 to 5
Louisiana,	March 21 '61	101 to 7
Texas,	March 25 '61	68 to 2
Mississippi,	March 30 '61	78 to 7
S. Carolina,	April 3 '61	Unanimous.
Florida,	April 22 '61	149 to 29
Arkansas,	May 6 '61	Unanimous.
N. Carolina,	May 20 '61	Unanimous.

Tennessee maj. popular vote 61,170.

PROCLAMATION

By His Excellency, Henry T. Clak Governor of North Carolina.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, Oct., 3rd, 1861.

IN pursuance of the power given me by the 19th section of the Constitution, and by and with the advice of the Council of State, I do hereby prohibit the exportation beyond the limits of this State, of all bacon, pork, beef, leather, men's shoes, woolen goods, jeans, linseys and blankets—except through the orders of the proper officers of the Confederate Government, or of the State Government.

The order of the 13th ult., is hereby revoked. The Adjutant General is directed to employ all necessary means to carry into full effect this order.

Done at the city of Raleigh, this 3rd day of October, A. D. 1861.

HENRY T. CLARK.
Governor Ex-officio.

Oct. 5, 1861.

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Nov. 25, 1861. 31-tf